Proposals aproved by SIA

368. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals approved by SIA (Secretariat of Industrial Approvals) during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what are the names of the parties whose proposals were approved;

(c) the names of the Companies registered with the DGTD during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(d) how many of these companies have taken steps to instal the plants; and

(e) what action Government propose to adopt in case the industrialists, after getting aproval of SIA and DGTD abandon the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the following number of letters of intent and industrial licences were granted during 1985, 1986 and Jan-Feb. 87:—

Year	No. of letters of intent issued	No. of industrial licences issued
1985	1457	985
1986	1130	618
1987 (Jan-Feb)	86	107

(b) and (c) Details such as a name and (address) of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture involved and capacity, etc in respect of al lletters of intent/industrial cences issued as also the schemes registered with the DGTD are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(d) and (e) A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and further extensions are also granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. However, if the holder of the letter of intent does not take effective steps to implement it, the same is treated as lapsed'/cancelled.

The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence production. However, further extensions beyond the initial period of two years can also be granted by the administrative Ministry concerned on genuine grounds. If the holder of the industrial licences fails to implement it within its validity period, the same is cancelled/revoked by the administrative Ministry concerned.

The initial validity period of registration granted by the DGTD is two years. If a unit neither seeks extension in the validity period of the registration beyond the initial validity period nor takes any effective steps towards implementation of the project, the registration is cancelled.

NLC contract terms

369. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2528 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December, 1986 and state the steps proposed to be taken by Government in the

event of suppliers' failure to adhere to the time-schedule and quality equipment as per the terms of the contract with the West German firms for the purchase of Spreaders for the second mine expansion project of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The Letter of Intent issued to the supplier of spreaders for the Second Mine Expansion project of NLC provides for the levy of liquidated damages in the event of failure to adhere to the agreed time schedule. As regards quality, the structural designs would be examined by NLC's consultants with the help of an independent expert and modifications, if any, would be carried out free of cost by the supplier.

Bringing Public Sector Undertakings under MRTP Act

370. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the public sector undertakings under the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP); and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) No final decision has been taken in this regard so far.

Filling up the Vacant Posts of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

371. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:
SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant at present in the Supreme Court of India and the various State High Courts;

(b) the reasons for not filling-up a large number of these posts leading to the accumulation of a large number of cases in the Sureme Court and the High Courts;

(c) by when the posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) whether Goverment propose to appoint some more women Judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) In the Supreme Court, as on 1-4-87, there were 12 posts of Judges to be filled up (inclusive of the 8 new posts); appointment of two Judges has since approved. As on 1-4-87, there were 49 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts; High Court-wise details are given in the attached statement. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The process of consultation with the constitutional functionaries required to be consulted in the matter of appointment of Judges does take some time. The Government have recently reiterated the instructions prescribing the time schedule wherein the Chief Justices of High Courts and Chief Ministers and Governors of States have to send their recommendations for filling in posts of Judges in High